(LVIth Year.) THE (No. 2825.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1801.

LATE AND IMPORTANT

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(VIA BALTIMORE.)

COPENHAGEN, December 2.

AT Narva, in Ruſſia, the embargo upon Engliſh veſſels produced a diſturbance which threatened to become very ſerious. The Engliſh ſailors in that port, oppoſed the Imperial edict, fired with piſtols upon the officers ſent to arreſt them, threw a Ruſſian ſailor overboard, cut their cable and ſet out to ſea. One of the veſſels, however, was brought in again and burnt, and the men tranſported into the interior parts of the empire, where, it is ſuppoſed, they will be kept until the affair is ſettled between Ruſſia and England.

VIENNA, December 17.

Two days ago the Engliſh ambaſſador, lord Minto, received diſpatches from London, by a courier, upon which he had a long converſation with our miniſter of ſtate. Since that time it is reported that the court of London had releaſed our court from all obligations, in caſe of an opportunity offering itſelf for concluding a ſeparate peace with advantage. Should this be a fact, we may hope, if not for a general peace, yet for a peace between France and Auſtria. After the battle of Hohenlinden, gen. Moreau ſent an officer to the archduke John, to offer peace, and to declare that he was authoriſed by his government, till he ſhould arrive at Linz, but not after the French army had advanced beyond Linz.

The prince biſhop of Salzburg arrived here yeſterday, with a numerous ſuite.—Many of the inhabitants of the biſhoprick of Salzburg have alſo arrived here.

RATISBON, December 19.

The intelligence that the archduke Charles will take the command of the army in Germany, has occaſioned the greateſt joy throughout that army, and all the Auſtrian troops. That prince has already arrived at the head quarters of the Auſtrian army. It is the opinion of many, that if the army of Moreau ſhould attempt to penetrate further, it will be taken in flank by the troops from Bohemia.

NUREMBERG, December 13.

Yeſterday the third part of the French garriſon here, forming a column of 700 men, marched out at the gate towards the Upper Palatinate. To-day, however, the ſame column returned, followed by 15 waggons laden with wounded. An action had taken place near Lauf and Altdorf, to the diſadvantage of the French; the Auſtrians will now ſtrenuouſly defend the Upper Palatinate. Angereau has paſſed through Erlangen and Herzajen Aurach. His troops have again advanced in conſequence of Moreau's having paſſed the Inn. The army of Moreau purchaſed its advantages with much blood.

HAMBURG, December 26.

Yeſterday five Ruſſian mails arrived here together. The intelligence which they have brought is extremely unintereſting, except in ſo far as it confirms the melancholy accounts reſpecting the ſufferings of the Engliſh ſailors. None of the letters received by this conveyance take any notice of the reception his Daniſh majeſty has met with at Peterſburg, nor of the object which induced him to repair to that capital. This ſilence may indeed be accounted for, by the extremely rigid inſpection to which private correſpondence of every kind is now ſubjected before paſſing the frontiers of Ruſſia.

Generals Herman and d'Eſſen, diſgraced on account of their conduct in Holland, have been reinſtated in the emperor's favour, and their former rank in the army.

A letter from Munich, dated the 15th, received here this evening, ſtates, that on the evening of the 14th an Auſtrian officer had arrived at Travenſtein with diſpatches from the emperor to gen. Moreau; but the latter refuſed to open them, deſiring the courier to proceed directly with them to the French ambaſſador at Luneville.

FRANCE.

ARMY of the RHINE.

Liberty. *Equality.*

Moreau, general in chief, to the miniſter at war.

Head quarters at Anzing,
12th Frimaire, Dec. 3.

I have the pleaſure of giving you an account, my dear general, of an action moſt glorious for the army which I command, and of the greateſt advantage to the republic. By my diſpatch of yeſterday, in giving you an account of the battle of the 10th, I announced the concentrating of the army, and of my plans to commence offenſive operations. Yeſterday the corps under general Grenier aſſembled between Hohenlinden and Hartopſen, while general Grouchy extended his left to the village of Hohenlinden, and the diviſions of Richepanſe and Decaen to Eberſberg.—Expecting to be attacked by the enemy at Hohenlinden, I gave orders to general Richepanſe and Decaen to advance by St. Chriſtopher upon Matenpoet, and to fall upon the rear of the enemy. This movement was executed with the greateſt intrepidity and talent. The enemy commenced this attack upon Hohenlinden, at half paſt ſeven in the morning. It was at this moment I judged it expedient that the attack ſhould be commenced by general Richepanſe. I ordered general Grenier to commence his; general Ney marched with vigour into the defile, and met general Richepanſe half way, on the road to Matenpoet. All who were hemmed in the wood, which was a league and an half in extent, have been killed, taken, or diſperſed.—The attack of general Ney was ſuſtained by the diviſion of general Grouchy, who routed the reſerve of the enemy's grenadiers, that had attempted to out flank his right. His attacks were directed by generals Grandjaen and Boyer. The movement of general Richepanſe experienced the greateſt obſtacles. Obliged to march by narrow roads, and entirely ſurrounded by the enemy, general Richepanſe found himſelf ſeparated from the other troops with five or ſix battalions, and a regiment of chaſſeurs; but without looking behind him, he marched into the midſt of the enemy's army, without feeling any uneaſineſs at the ſmallneſs of his force, and joined the head of the diviſion of general Ney, which was led with great intrepidity, by the adjutant Ruſſin. General Valta was badly wounded in his attack. General Decaen ſucceeding in making the Poles penetrate to the ſupport of general Richepanſe. While ſucceſs was thus determining in our favour in the centre, a corps of troops marching from Waſſerſbuourg to Ebernſberg, forced general Decaen to change his front to the right in order to ſtop him. He repulſed and threw them into the greateſt diſorder. The affair appeared completely decided at three o'clock, when another corps, marching from the Lower Inn, attempted to defile by Bukrain to Hohenlinden.—As an effort was expected on the left, the enemy having on the preceding evening had troops in the valley of Iſen, lieutenant-general Grenier had left in poſition there the diviſions of Legrand, Baſtout, and the reſerve cavalry, who at the moment when they were about to reſume the offenſive, were themſelves attacked. Some troops of general Ney, and other diviſions which were at hand, were marched up to their ſupport. Generals Legrande and Baſtout, after having repulſed theſe attacks, and after having themſelves attacked the enemy with great vigour, routed them at length, with the loſs of part of their artillery.—General Baſtout was wounded in this attack, and was ſucceeded by general Bonnet. This affair was ſo general, that there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged; and the ſame muſt infallibly have been the caſe on the part of the Auſtrian army. The ſnow fell in great flakes during the whole action. We have taken above 80 pieces of artillery and 200 waggons, 10,000 priſoners, a great number of officers, among whom are three generals. The purſuit laſted till night. I eſtimate our loſs at one thouſand men, in killed, wounded and priſoners; that of the enemy is incalculable. All have done their duty, nor can I beſtow any particular eulogiums on any of them. Artillery, infantry, cavalry, all deſerve the higheſt praiſe. The officers of the general ſtaff particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The corps of general Lecourbe, which had taken poſſeſſion of Roſenheim on the 10th, (Dec. 1.) were commiſſioned to cover the Inn, and to defend the defiles of the Tyrol. The chief of the general ſtaff will give you a detailed account of the battle of Hohenlinden, a place already well known for the convention which put us in poſſeſſion of the three fortreſſes. The republic ought to know the corps and the officers who have thus particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. He will alſo inform you reſpecting the detachments which the enemy have made behind our left, to which we had not paid much attention. The army is proud of its ſucceſs, particularly in the hopes that it will contribute to accelerate peace. Health and friendſhip,

(Signed) MOREAU.

LONDON, December 30.

A letter from general Berthier, of the army of Italy, relates the extraordinary exertions and conſequent hardſhips which that army has experienced, in making its way through the mountains of ſnow that impeded the march through the paſſage of Splugen; the energy of the French troops, according to this official account, could only be equalled by the indefatigable induſtry of general Macdonald, who was ſeen in every direction animating his men, by holding forth to them the moſt praiſe-worthy and ſoldier-like example. It appears that this army has opened a communication between the Engadine and the Valteline by Mount-Beruina, and the Valley of Puſchiava; this operation, however, was not performed without ſome loſs; a ſtrong detachment of the 18th demi-brigade, and another of the ſecond of diſmounted huſſars, were turned and made priſoners on the occaſion.

When the laſt accounts from Italy reached Paris, that army had advanced into the Upper Engadine as far as Ponte, and remained in quiet poſſeſſion of the communication through the Valley of Puſchiava.

The Paris journals alſo contain more letters lately received from A. Menou.—He continues to ſtate, that the country is in the moſt flouriſhing condition, and that it bids defiance to the combined efforts of all the enemies of France; there is a long interrogatory of the Mameluke who murdered general Kleber.

The life of the firſt conſul has been, it ſeems, again PROVIDENTIALLY ſaved. As he was going to the opera, on the 24th, at 8 o'clock in the evening eſcorted, as uſual, by his picket of cavalry, when he got into the Rue St. Nicaiſe, a ſmall cart with a ſorry little horſe in it, ſtopped the way—the coachman, though driving very faſt, was lucky enough not to touch it; a few minutes after, however, a moſt dreadful exploſion broke all the windows of the conſular carriage, wounded one of the ſoldiers' horſes, broke all the windows in the neighbourhood, killed three women, a man, and a child; the number of wounded, when the papers left Paris, was known to be fifteen; fifteen or ſixteen houſes were very much damaged by the exploſion.

It ſeems, as the Paris journals ſtate, the cart contained a kind of *infernal machine*. One of the cart wheels was thrown over a houſe, and fell in the yard of the conſul Camberes: Buonaparte, however, not diſmayed, went to the opera, and ſtaid till it was over.

Government, it appears, was long apprized of the probability that ſuch an attempt would be made. Several people are taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned in this plot againſt the life of the firſt conſul.

The *infernal machine*, as the French term it, is a kind of barrel, ſuppoſed to be filled with powder, ball, nails, &c. One of the accomplices ſays, that in each barrel there were ſix or ſeven pounds of powder; to the barrel is fixed a firelock without its ſtock.

On Buonaparte's return from the opera, he found all the miniſters in his apartment, as well as the counſellors of ſtate, the generals then in Paris, &c. who came to felicitate him on his happy eſcape.

The moſt important articles, brought by the French papers, will be found in a ſubſequent column.

By the Liſbon mail which arrived yeſterday we learn that all apprehenſions of invaſion of Portugal has ſubſided; but it has been thought prudent by government to continue the fortifications of the frontier towns of Braganza and Miranda. It was generally believed, by the beſt informed men at Liſbon, that an amicable arrangement was on the point of being concluded between Spain and Portugal. A courier from Madrid, with diſpatches for the prince of Brazil, arrived at Liſbon three days before the King George left the Tagus. Sir J. M. Pulteney came over in the packet.

From the language which dropped from ſome of the members in parliament laſt night, we are not led to form any very ſanguine hopes on the ſubject of peace.

A letter from Hamburg of the 13th of December ſtates, that the queen of Louis XVIII. arrived at Altona on that day, and on the next was to proceed to a caſtle which ſhe has hired (with the conſent of the king of Denmark) in the environs of Kiel. Her majeſty comes from Pyrmont, and travels by the name of the counteſs de Lille.

The queen is accompanied by Madame and Mademoiſelle, de la Tour d'Advergne, and by M. and Mademoiſelle de Pienne.

January 1.

Diſpatches from lord William Bentinck mention the commencement of hoſtilities in Italy, rather advantageous for the Auſtrians; though no important action had taken place on the 1ſt of December. Lord Minto, it is ſaid, has received information of Sir Ralph Abercrombie having proceeded from Malta for Egypt.

A diſpatch received at the India houſe, via Buſorah, dated the middle of Auguſt laſt throws ſome light on the plan of operations intended to be purſued againſt the French in Egypt.—By this conveyance we have received a confirmation of the intelligence which we lately announced, of a detachment of the Bombay army having been ordered to prepare for embarkation, for the purpoſe of proceeding to the

ſtraits of Babelmandel, to make an attack upon the enemy's poſitions at Saez, while general Abercrombie, with the army under his command, makes a vigorous aſſault upon the ſide of Alexandria. Some important advices may therefore be ſhortly expected from that quarter.

We are left to infer, from his majeſty's ſpeech to parliament yeſterday, that meaſures have been taken to procure an explanation of the emperor Paul, reſpecting his late extrordinary conduct: If this be unſatisfactory, war will be the inevitable alternative.

We underſtand that very great exertions are making at Breſt, to fit out a fleet of ſhips againſt the ſpring. Very large bounties are given to foreign ſeamen to enliſt.

A private letter from Vienna, furniſhes the following ſtatements:

"His majeſty the emperor returns this very evening with the court from Hungary, and will go to the army by the 26th inſt. at fartheſt.

"Our ſituation, ſince Moreau has croſſed the Inn, is become rather critical; yet puſillanimity does not influence our councils. It is a falſe report that Mons. de Collenbach has been ſent to Luneville and Paris to ſolicit a new armiſtice. One or two battles more will decide the great point. Meanwhile it is very doubtful whether the ſubſidiary treaty of alliance between baron Thugut and lord Minto will be renewed. It expires on the firſt of February, and his lordſhip has actually had ſeveral conferences with our miniſtry relative to its renewal upon more advantageous terms.

"Thoſe who pretend that this treaty between Auſtria and Great-Britain has actually been renewed on the 20th ult. are much miſtaken, for nothing deciſive will be done on that head, till we know what turn affairs take in the field. If we are fortunate, the principle of a general pacification will be ſtrenuouſly aſſerted; but if unfortunate, neceſſity, which knows no law, will compel us to a ſeparate peace. Bets are now laid here of 50 to 10 that this great affair will be ultimately ſettled before the firſt day of the new year."

January 2.

Received by the mails yeſterday.

From the Vienna Court Gazette, December 17.

"His royal highneſs the archduke Charles, being recovered from his indiſpoſition, which ſome time ago obliged him to quit the army, his Imperial majeſty has been pleaſed again to confer on his royal highneſs the command of the army in Germany. His royal highneſs quitted Prague on the 14th inſt. to take upon himſelf that command; but is reſolved at the ſame time to retain the chief command of the Bohemo-Moravian legion, and has previouſly appointed general count Sztarry to the command of that legion.

His royal highneſs the archduke John has ſent reports, dated the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th inſtant, from the head quarters at Froſburg, Theiſendorf, and Salzburg; according to which the line of the corps of prince Conde was attacked by the enemy on the 9th, in the neighbourhood of Nenbayern, who overpowered the poſt of Nenbayern, and thus advanced to the right banks of the Inn. Agreeably to the ſtatement ſent at the ſame time by his royal highneſs, the loſs of his army, ſince the renewal of hoſtilities, amounts to 918 men killed, and 3514 in wounded; the number of priſoners and miſſing had at firſt been ſtated at 5396 men; but, as of the latter many have ſince joined their corps again, the exact number of priſoners cannot as yet be ſtated with certainty.

"From Italy, the general of cavalry, count Bellegarde, reports, under the 6th and 9th inſtant, that on the 4th the enemy had advanced by 4 different roads againſt the poſition at Bondeno, occupied by general Schuſtck, whom they attacked with much vigour; but lieutenat-colonel Munkatzy, ſtationed there with ſome troops for the ſupport of the former, employed them ſo ſkilfully, that the enemy was repulſed; on which occaſion a chief of battalion, 7 officers, and 80 non-commiſſioned officers and privates, were made priſoners; and two veſſels, on board of which the enemy had attempted to croſs the Panaro with a diviſion of troops were taken. Of the other hoſtile troops that had advanced for attacking that poſition, 100 were partly killed, partly wounded, on their flight. Our own loſs was inconſiderable. On the 6th, the ſaid general Schuſtck extended his out-poſts along the Panaro, as far as St. Bianca, and along the Recco and Po di Primaro, as far as Argento and Baſtia. On this occaſion the enemy's poſt near Col di Finme was attacked by captain Herdlizka, under the direction of lieut. col. Graffen, when two captains, two officers, and 21 privates were made priſoners, and the reſt killed; 15 veſſels were alſo taken from the enemy, and conveyed to our ſhore. The enemy, who had conſtantly ſent foraging parties from the environs of Marcaria to this ſide of the Oglio, for which purpoſe they occupied Olpitaletto and Campitello, were, at the ſame time attacked in both theſe places by a diviſion ſent from Mantua, by the commandant of that city, field-marſhal-lieutenant Minkwitz, and driven from them with a conſiderable loſs in killed and wounded, and ſome priſoners."

January 3.

No advices either from France or Germany had arrived when this paper was put to preſs. The next Paris Journals are expected to bring intelligence of conſiderable importance. The archduke Charles having joined the Auſtrian army, great hopes are entertained from his ſkill in arms, unleſs the further progreſs of the war ſhould happen to be arreſted by the ſpeedy concluſion of a continental peace.

The Pruſſian army, according to the laſt eſtimate, conſiſts of no leſs than 251,849 effective men.

From the laſt PARIS PAPERS.

Extracts of a letter from an officer in the army of gen. Moreau, dated head quarters at Salzburg, December 15.

"I haſten to inform you, that we are in poſſeſſion of Salzburg, and that our ſucceſſes anſwer the expectations of the general in chief. In the night of the 13th, general Decaen paſſed the Salza near Lauffen, with much boldneſs and ſkill; a corps of the enemy was in ſuch a poſition on the right bank, that it was impoſſible to attack it in front. The Salza is much more rapid than the Loch, the Iſer and the Inn. Decaen detached ſome good ſwimmers, to procure ſome boats from the right ſide, in which 4 or five hundred men might be embarked. He occupied the attention of the enemy in the mean-time by a warm cannonade. On a ſudden, the ſmall detachment which had paſſed the Salza, was to attack the enemy with impetuoſity in their flanks, rout them, keep the poſition, and afford us time to eſtabliſh a bridge of boats. The principal corps of the enemy was poſted near Salzburg on both banks of the Salza. The battle began on the 14th, a little too ſoon with our right wing under the command of lieutenant general Lecourbe. The enemy had a numerous artillery, which ſomewhat incommoded our troops, yet they remained firm in their poſition. Towards two o'clock in the afternoon general Decaen was able to attack the enemy on the right; he drove them to the village of Berkheim, near Salzburg. They were then apprehenſive of being cut off by Richepanſe's diviſion which followed Decaen on the road of Neumark or Lintz; they retired, therefore, in the night of the 14th. On the 15th, at dawn of day, general Decaen made with general Fririon a demonſtration towards Salzburg, and entered, at eight in the morning, that fine city, the magiſtrates of which haſtened to bring him the keys. General Richepanſe, in the mean-time, purſued the enemy on the road of Neumark, took ſeveral priſoners, and puſhed his advanced poſts one league from Neumark.—We are now maſters of the archbiſhoprick of Salzburg, four or five leagues from the heriditary ſtates; the Tyrol is in our rear. All the bridges of the Salza are in our power, and the communication is eſtabliſhed. This is the reſult of the actions of the 13th, 14th and 15th. To-morrow we are to advance."

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

The ſedition bill has been rejected in the houſe of repreſentatives on its third reading.

Mr. Bayard having declined accepting his appointment as ambaſſador to France, Mr. Short, who is now in Europe, has been nominated to that office.

Charles Lee, Eſq; has ſignified his intention of not accepting his appointment as one of the judges created by the new judiciary bill.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, Georgia, dated February 4, 1801.

"The weather for ſome time paſt has been ſo warm, that the fruit trees are now in full bloom; and ſhould we unfortunately have a froſt, which, from the ſeaſon of the year we have a right to expect, we need not expect any fruit this year."

GEORGE-TOWN, February 25.

The bill reſpecting the diſtrict of Columbia ſent from the ſenate was paſſed yeſterday in the houſe of repreſentatives.

The committee of the houſe of repreſentatives which had before waited on the preſident of the United States to give him notice that Thomas Jefferſon was elected preſident, was on the 18th inſtant, authoriſed to wait on Mr. Jefferſon and inform him of his election. The committee having diſcharged this duty made the following report on Friday laſt.

The committee inſtructed on the 18th inſt. to wait on the preſident elect, and notify him of his election, report—

That they have, according to order, performed that ſervice, and addreſſed the preſident elect, in the following words, to wit:

"The committee beg leave to expreſs their wiſhes for the proſperity of your adminiſtration: and their ſincere deſire that it may promote your own happineſs and the welfare of your country."

To which the preſident elect was pleaſed to make the following reply:

"I receive, gentlemen, with profound thankfulneſs, this teſtimony of confidence from the great repreſentative council of our nation. It fills up the meaſure of that grateful ſatisfaction, which had already been derived from the ſuffrages of my fellow-citizens themſelves, deſignating me as one of thoſe to whom they were willing to commit this charge, the moſt important of all others to them. In deciding between the candidates, whom their equal vote preſented to your choice, I am ſenſible that age has been reſpected, rather than more active and uſeful qualifications. I know the difficulties of the ſtation to which I am called, and feel and acknowledge my incompetence to them. But whatſoever of underſtanding, whatſoever of diligence, whatſoever of juſtice, or of affectionate concern for the happineſs of man, it has pleaſed Providence to place within the compaſs of my faculties, ſhall be called forth for the duties confided to me, and for procuring to my fellow-citizens all the benefits which our conſtitution has placed under the guardianſhip of the general government. Guided by the wiſdom and patriotiſm of thoſe to whom it belongs to expreſs the legiſlative will of the nation, I will give to that will a faithful execution. I pray you to convey to the honourable body from which you are deputed the homage of my humble acknowledgements, and alſo aſſurances of zeal and fidelity, by which I ſhall endeavour to merit theſe proofs of confidence from the nation and its repreſentatives.

"Accept yourſelves, gentlemen, my particular thanks for the obliging terms in which you have pleaſed to communicate their will.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

February 20, 1801.

Meſſrs. Pinckney, Tazewell, and Bayard.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

The preſident has made the following nominations.

Under the judiciary bill paſſed this ſeſſion.

Judge of the 1ſt circuit, viz.

John Lowell, of Maſſachuſetts, chief judge.
Benjamin Bourne, of Rhode-Iſland.
Jeremiah Smith, of New-Hampſhire.

Judges of the 2d circuit, viz.

Egbert Benſon, of New-York, chief judge.
Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut.
Samuel Hitchcock, Vermont.

Judges of the 3d circuit, viz.

Jared Ingerſol, of Pennſylvania, chief judge.
Richard Baſſet, of Delaware.
William Griffith, of New-Jerſey.

Judges of the 4th circuit, viz.

Charles Lee, attorney-general of the United States, chief judge.
Philip B. Key, Maryland.
George Keith Taylor, Virginia.

Theophilus Parſons, Maſſachuſetts, attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Charles Lee, nominated a judge.

John Davis, diſtrict judge of Maſſachuſetts, in the room of John Lowell, nominated for promotion.

Harriſon G. Otis, to be attorney for diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, in room of John Davis, nominated judge.

Ray Greene, ſenator from Rhode-Iſland, judge of the diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland, in place of Benjamin Bourne, nominated for promotion.

Edward St. Loe Livermore, of New-Hampſhire, attorney of the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, in the room of Jeremiah Smith, nominated a judge.

John W. Kittera, of Pennſylvania, attorney of the diſtrict, in the room of Jared Ingerſol, nominated a judge.

NEW CONSULS NOMINATED.

Henry Preble, Maſſachuſetts, conſul at Cadiz, in the place of Yznardi.

John Jones Waldo, of Maſſachuſetts, conſul at Nantes in France.

Iſaac Cox Barnet, of New-Jerſey, conſul at Bordeaux.

John M. Forbes, of New-York, conſul at Havre-de-Grace.

William Lee, of Maſſachuſetts, conſul at Marſeilles.

George Rundel, of Pennſylvania, conſul at Breſt.

Thomas Waters Griffith, of Maryland, conſul at Rouen.

William Foſter, jun. of Maſſachuſetts, conſul at Morlaix.

George Stacy, now acting agent in Iſle of France, to be conſul at that place and the Iſle of Bourbon.

James H. Hove, of Columbia, conſul at Dunkirk.

BALTIMORE, February 24.

The ſcarcity of proviſions throughout England ſtill continued and increaſed. No better proſpect of peace than before.

A Paris article of the 26th December, ſays, the victorious Moreau carries every thing before him, and that he is within 50 leagues of Vienna, without a river to croſs or a mountain to aſcend.

February 25.

It appears by the details publiſhed in yeſterday and this day's gazette, that hoſtilities between France and the emperor had recommenced with redoubled fury. By our former advices, the ceſſation of the armiſtice and the renewal of hoſtilities, were proclaimed by general Angereau, to commence on the 22d Nov. A propoſition, however, had been made by baron Albini, commander of the Mentz troops (in the pay of England) to gen. Angereau, to prolong the armiſtice for ſix days, which the latter refuſed, adding, that he hoped to ſup on the 24th, in the city of Aſchaffenburg. About the ſame period the anſwer of the court of Vienna, to the propoſitions of peace ſent by the firſt conſul, reached Luneville, containing counter-propoſitions, deemed incompatible with the dignity of France, and all hopes of peace vaniſhed. Hoſtilities conſequently recommenced on the 24th November, at eight o'clock in the morning, near Aſchaffenburg, and the French, after a ſmart engagement, entered that place by capitulation next morning, the Mentz troops having previouſly evacuated it. Angereau, with the Gallo-Batavian army, immediately took the road to Franconia; and on the 27th another engagement enſued, in which the Mentzers were again worſted.

After this, ſucceeded the famous and bloody victories obtained by the French central army, commanded by Moreau, at Hohenlinden and Salzburg, which enabled it to penetrate as far as Lintz, the capital of Upper Auſtria, and diſtant only 100 miles from Vienna.

In the Tyrol and in Italy, no action of moment had taken place, though the French and Auſtrian armies were in motion.

Beſides military operations, political events of magnitude are alſo tranſpiring, on the theatre of Europe.

An armed neutrality has been definitively adopted by the four northern powers, if we credit the following information, contained in a letter from Berlin of November 28th.

"Instructions have for some weeks past been sent to count Lusi, our minister plenipotentiary at Petersburg, respecting the treaty of an armed neutrality, which was to be concluded there between Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark. The three maritime powers engage to convoy all the Prussian merchantmen, and Prussia is to take care that the treaty be duly maintained by land. Its articles resemble in many respects the convention concluded between Prussia and Russia in the year 1781."

A Russian courier carried the treaty of this armed neutrality to Stockholm on the 20th November. His Swedish majesty ratified the same in the great conference of state, held next morning soon after the courier's arrival. Though its articles were kept very secret, yet this much is known, that its chief object is to prevent the English from being any longer the undisputed masters of the sea. The most active preparations are making in the Russian, Swedish and Danish dock-yards for fitting out a formidable fleet, destined to cruise in the Baltic the ensuing spring.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, recommending economy in the consumption of bread; another permitting a commercial intercourse with Curracoa and its dependencies; and a third and fourth, enforcing a continued prohibition of the exportation, &c. of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms, ammunition, and lignum vitæ.

Annapolis, March 5.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TRANSLATION

Of the 2d Ode of Anacreon.

BY Nature's bounty arm'd with horns
The sturdy bull his rival scorns;
With solid hoofs she arm'd the steed,
The weak and tim'rous hare with speed,
The lion with tremendous rows
Of teeth wide opening on his foes;
The fish she gave the sea to swim,
The birds the liquid air to skim;
Strong sense and courage man obtain'd:
For woman no defence remain'd.—
What then for her was decreed?—
Beauty:—'tis fair woman's meed,
Stronger far than sword or shield,
All to pow'rful beauty yield;
And fire and steel are weaker arms
Than matchless *WOMAN*'s magic charms.

Z.

St. John's College.

Western Shore of Maryland.

GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1799.

ORDERED by the Court, That in all cases where rules are laid to declare, or to plead, such declarations or pleadings be filed by the tenth of April and the tenth of September respectively next following the term at which such rule was laid; and that all alterations and amendments of plots, made under warrants of resurvey issued from this court, be made and returnable the tenth of April and tenth of September respectively next following the term at which leave shall be given, to add to or amend any such plot.

Test. JOHN GWINN, Clk.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS BOYD, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, as distribution of the assets then in hand will be made to the creditors, at Queen-Anne-town, in said county. And, pursuant to an order of the said court, will be sold, at public sale, at the subscriber's house, on Friday the 27th day of March next, for ready money, all the personal estate of the said Thomas Boyd, consisting of negroes, stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Witness my hand.

MARGARET BOYD, Administratrix.

February 28, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CLEMENT CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th February, 1801.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to come in with their respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before the next, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

NICHOLAS JOUCE, Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

With a copious Index,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

ALEXANDER WELSH,

Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description.

N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the month of December last, a negro woman, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, good proportion to her height, took with her her child, she calls it AUSTIN or JACOB; she has petitioned for her freedom, and calls herself ALLY JOICE; it is expected she is upon Carroll's Manor, as she has frequently been there, or harboured about Annapolis, she has many acquaintances there. Whoever takes up said woman and child, and secures them, or her, in Annapolis gaol, or if brought home, shall receive the above reward, by the subscriber.

JAMES SANDERS, Living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne.

March 5, 1801.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 16th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

AN excellent two story brick DWELLING-HOUSE, in the said city, together with the necessary out buildings, an elegant garden, and a good yard, the whole enclosed by a substantial brick wall. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

N. B. The above property may be purchased at private sale, and the terms known, provided application be made to the trustee, in the city of Annapolis, before the day above mentioned for the public sale thereof.

Annapolis, February.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

THE creditors of WILLIAM FRENCH, an insolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, on Saturday the 14th day of March next, with their claims properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividend; and as there has been a mortgage given on certain property by said French to Mr. Henry Hall, deceased, that is yet unsettled in part, it is hereby requested that the executors of Mr. Hall, or some person for them, will appear on that day with said mortgage in order to come to settlement.

JOHN WELCH, Trustee agreeable to act of assembly.

Febauary 24, 1801.

To be RENTED,

For the term of fifteen months,

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801. W. D. ADDISON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, two outlawed negroes, committed to my custody, one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty years of age, committed for breaking open the store house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the plantations of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer. Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to JAMES HUNTER, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or secures them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs; had on a round blue jacket and troulers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or BENJAMIN DARNALL.

February 25, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 20th of November, a negro man named JEM, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, smooth face, large flat nose, big mouth, and thick lips; had on when he went away, a cloth coloured cassimere coat, a pair of new white kersey breeches, and a new osnabrig shirt. He has two sisters who are the property of Mr. George Wallace and Mr. Richard Marshall, living between Magothy river and the Bodkin Point, he was in that neighbourhood for ten days or a fortnight after leaving home, and then had on an old blue coat. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in Annapolis, or any other gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

West river, December 16, 1800.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 1st day of August last, a negro man named BASIL, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, yellowish complexion, full eyes, large feet, with remarkable long toes, hands and fingers similar to his feet and toes; he received a kick (some years since) from a horse on the lower part of one of his legs, which occasioned a loss of part of the bone, and it is probable there is a scar on that part of his leg. He may have obtained a pass from some person, and got into Baltimore city, as he lived at the Point, with Dr. Duckett, ten or twelve years since. Any person taking up said negro, and delivering him to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

Prince George's county, January 23, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short tarrow coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me

HUGH [illegible]

February 24, 1800.

Anne-Arundel county, ſct.

WHEREAS William Alexander, collector of the tax for the county aforeſaid, hath this day returned to the commiſſioners of the tax of ſaid county, the following liſt of lands in ſaid county, on which there is no perſonal property to pay the ſaid taxes, to wit:

Names of Lands.	Amt. tax.	Names of Perſons.
Houſe and lot in Annapolis,	4 14 6	Elizabeth Bordley's heirs.
Houſe and lot in ditto,	3 [illegible] 6	Doct. John Daniel.
Houſe and lot in ditto,	0 11 6	Henry and Rezin Davidge.
Houſe and lot in ditto,	0 16 6	Richard Tootell.
Part Fowler's Range,	0 10 8	Priſcilla Fowler.
Part Duvall's Range,	1 13 3	Stephen Steward.
Part Howard's Fancy,	0 10 4	Samuel Chaſe.
Part Rockhold's Purchaſe, part Point Lookout, and part of Beſt Succeſs,	0 18 11	Joſeph Hawkins.
Land, name unknown, part Yates's Inheritance, and part Howard's Range,	1 10 8	Hockley Company.
Part Hog Neck,	0 6 9	James Cookſey.
Little Timber Neck,	0 13 8	George Collins.
Part Milford,	0 5 4	Nathan Hall.
Part Mountain Wales,	0 17 4	James Meekeſheua.
Part Neal's Delight,	0 8 6	John Mobberly.
Part Bite the Biter, and Hammond and Giſt,	0 2 9	James Tolſon.
Blooming Plains,	4 19 11	Iſaac Pollock.
Part Additional Defence,	0 19 9	John M'Donald.
Part Worthington's Range,	0 14 1	Beale Iſrael.
Part Half Pone,	1 2 6	John Barlow, ſen.
Part Rebecca's Lot,	0 10 10	Peter Bond's heirs.
Part Invaſion, part Concluſion, and What's Left,	1 16 1	John Brown, of Adam, heirs.
Victory and Eagle's Tower,	0 6 9	John Brown, ſhoe-maker.
Part Invaſion and Any Thing,	1 12 9	Vachel Barnes.
Part Hebron, and part Batchelor's Choice,	1 0 10	Valentine Brown.
Carter's Rock's, and Pataſco Mill Seat,	2 10 3	John Cornelius.
Yates's Contrivance, and Cockey's Neglect,	2 19	Edward Dorſey, of John, heirs.
Land formerly aſſeſſed to John Sterett,	4 14 6	Samuel Sterett.
Part ſundry tracts,	1 6 1	William Shipley, ſen. heirs.
Land at Elk-Ridge Landing,	1 8 9	Dennis Griffiith for the heirs of Joſhua Griffiith.
Land at Elk-Ridge Landing,	0 1 5	Charles Ridgely's heirs.
Land and improvements at ditto,	2 8 11	William Urquhart.
Part Stamp Act Repealed,	0 13 6	Samuel Dodge.
Part Support to Small Quantity,	0 7 2	Mary Leatherwood.
Part Weedy Glade,	1 5 9	William Smith.
Part Stamp Act Repealed,	0 10 2	Suſanna Stanſbury.
Cheney's Purchaſe,	0 10 2	Elizabeth Day.
Taylor's Settlement,	16 10 1	Benjamin Galloway.
Town Hill,	1 10 9	Solomon Sparrow.
Lot in London-town,	0 2 9	William Biggs.
Lots in ditto,	0 8 2	John Clarvo.
Land, name unknown,	1 8 11	Priſcilla Simmons.
Philk's Reſt,	0 6 9	Thomas Todd.
Part Dawſon's Chance, Forked Creek, Chance, Aſhley's Adventure, Friendſhip, Foothold, Bruſhy Bottom, part Dawſon's Chance, Lucky Point, Bruſhy Neck, and other lands, names unknown,	10 6 11	James Lloyd.
Hunt's Chance,	1 13 6	Mary Evans.
Hunt's Chance,	1 1 4	Charles Williamſon.
Grammar's Parrott,	1 18 6	Nathan Smith.
Hill's Purchaſe,	1 8 1	Ann Vernon.
Lands, name unknown,	7 16 2	Johanna Plummer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unleſs the county charges aforeſaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the ſaid lands, or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to pay the tax and coſt thereon, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. C. T. A. A. County.
February 14, 1801. 3

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Friday the thirteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

ALL the right, title, and eſtate of SAMUEL SHEKELS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, in and to all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of LAND, called SHEKELS CHANCE, lying in Anne-Arundel county aforeſaid, and ſaid to contain one hundred and ſixty-four acres and three eighths of an acre of Land, ſituated about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, ſix from Elliott's tavern, formerly Rawlings's, and near Mount Pleaſant ferry. The terms of ſale are, that the purchaſer ſhall give bond to the truſtee, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt from the day of ſale, within twelve months thereafter.

Feb. 10. 3 RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

By virtue of ſundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the county and general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d day of March next, at Mr. John Warfield's tavern, where the election of the 5th diſtrict of Anne-Arundel county is held,

ALL that valuable tract or parcel of LAND, called WORTHINGTON'S RANGE, and a tract called ALTOGETHER, containing in the whole 242 acres, more or leſs; alſo twelve negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, with ſundry horſes, cows, and ſheep; the above is taken as the property of NICHOLAS WATKINS, ſen. to ſatisfy debts due Richard Harwood, for the uſe of Francis T. Clements, Elizabeth Dorſey, Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, Philip and Joſhua Griffith, for the uſe of Henry Howard, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799. The ſale will commence at 11 o'clock, for READY CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Late ſheriff of
Feb. 17. 3 Anne-Arundel county.

TO BE HIRED,

A BLACK GIRL, about 15 or 16 years of age; alſo one of about 12 or 13 years of age. Inquire of the printers.

January 28, 1801. X

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 25th day of March next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the late dwelling houſe of HENRY RIDGELY, deceaſed, on the Head of Magothy river,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the deceaſed, conſiſting of ſome valuable ſtock of all kinds, houſehold and kitchen furniture, farming utenſils, and two ſets of blackſmith's tools. The above property will be ſold for CASH only. The ſale to begin at 9 o'clock.

RACHEL RIDGELY, Executrix.
February 5, 1801. X

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of JOSHUA GROVES, an inſolvent debtor of Anne-Arundel county, that the ſubſcriber hath been by the chancellor appointed truſtee for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limitted and appointed the 25th day of April next, before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me, the ſubſcriber.

SOLOMON GROVES, Truſtee.
January 19, 1801. X

THE partnerſhip of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to preſent them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authoriſed to receive and pay all debts due to and from ſaid firm; thoſe indebted to the firm aforeſaid, by notes or bonds, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe indebted on open account are deſired to call and pay the ſame, or give their notes or bonds, (with ſecurity, if required) on or before the firſt day of January, 1801. 17 RIDGELY and EVANS.

A SLOOP,

To be ſold or exchanged for negro BOYS,

SHE meaſures twenty tuns per regiſter, is completely fitted, built entirely of mulberry, locuſt and cedar, and now about three years old. Application to be made to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Squirrel Neck, February 2, 1801. X

Seven hundred and ſix acres of LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the 17th day of March, at 11 o'clock, on the premiſes, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bonds, with approved ſecurities, with legal intereſt from the day of ſale,

TWO tracts of LAND, containing about ſeven hundred and ſix acres, ſituate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, to wit:

One TRACT,

Containging about five hundred acres, diſtant from the city of Annapolis fifteen miles, from the city of Baltimore twenty, and the city of Waſhington twenty-two miles. There are about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and incloſed under a good fence, with ſome ſmall improvements, and an orchard. The ſoil is well adapted to corn, rye, wheat or tobacco. The remaining three hundred and fifty acres are in wood, part of which is heavily timbered, conſiſting of oak, hickory, cheſnut, and a great proportion of valuable pine, which might be converted into very excellent plank and ſcantling, at a ſmall expence, having the advantage of ſeveral ſaw mills in the neighbourhood, and the convenience of navigable water, within ſix miles, to a good market.

Alſo,

One other TRACT,

Containing about two hundred and ſix acres, ſituate and lying on the ſmall branch of Patuxent, diſtant from the former about two miles, from the city of Annapolis ſixteen, and the city of Baltimore and Waſhington twenty-one miles. There are about one hundred acres cleared and incloſed, with ſome ſmall improvements; the ſoil is well adapted to corn, wheat, rye or tobacco. Several acres are made into meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more might be made into very excellent meadow at a ſmall expence. The remaining one hundred and ſix acres are in wood, and part of which is heavily timbered, conſiſting of oak, hickory, poplar, &c.

The ſubſcriber preſumes there needs nothing more be ſaid in favour of this valuable property, as thoſe inclined to purchaſe will view it previous to the day of ſale.

The above property may be ſeen by applying to Mr. Thomas Croſs, living near the premiſes.

The ſale to commence at the latter place.

BENJAMIN HALL MULLIKIN, Truſtee.
February 6, 1801. 3X

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 20 inſtant, an apprentice to the ſhoe-making buſineſs, named BEALE HOWARD. Whoever brings home ſaid boy ſhall receive the above reward, but no charges.

3X WILLIAM BREWER.
Annapolis, February 18, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber being deſirous to ſettle with all perſons who are indebted to him on account of dealing in his ſtore, in the city of Annapolis, has depoſited his books in the hands of RICHARD H. HARWOOD, attorney at law, for the purpoſe of inſtituting ſuits againſt all perſons who ſhall not diſcharge their reſpective accounts, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, after which time no longer indulgence can be given. WILLIAM CATON.
January 28, 1801. 5

THE ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called and known by the name of LITTLE PINEY NECK, being and lying in the county aforeſaid, on the South ſide of Magothy river.

RICHARD K. WATTS,
PHILIP H. WATTS,
GEORGE WATTS.
X
February 3, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Cæcil county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, paſſed in the November ſeſſion, 1786, and the ſupplements thereto, the following tracts of land, viz. ST. XAVERIUS, ST. IGNATIUS, part of WORSEL MANOR, part of WORSBRIDGE, and part of ASKMORE, all being and lying in Cæcil county, near the Head of St. Auſtin's creek, commonly called Little Bohemia, held and owned by the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

FRANCIS BERSTON, Agent
for the Corp. R. C. C.
X
Annapolis, December 2, 1800.

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to thoſe indebted to him, and earneſtly ſolicits payment of their reſpective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and aſſures them, that nothing leſs than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indiſpenſable obligation he is under of paying his juſt debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

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